

# అంధ దీప త్రిక

309698

ప్రతి దినము ప్రకటింపబడును 309698

Vol. 7. } ఐన్న పట్టణము 1920 వ సంవత్సరం జూన్ నెల 19 తేది శనివారము } No. 66.  
 సంపుటము. 2 } కా ప్రజా మ సంవత్సర ఆనా థ మా జ శుద్ధ తృ తీ య 3. } సంచిక ౬౬

## అమృతాంజనము

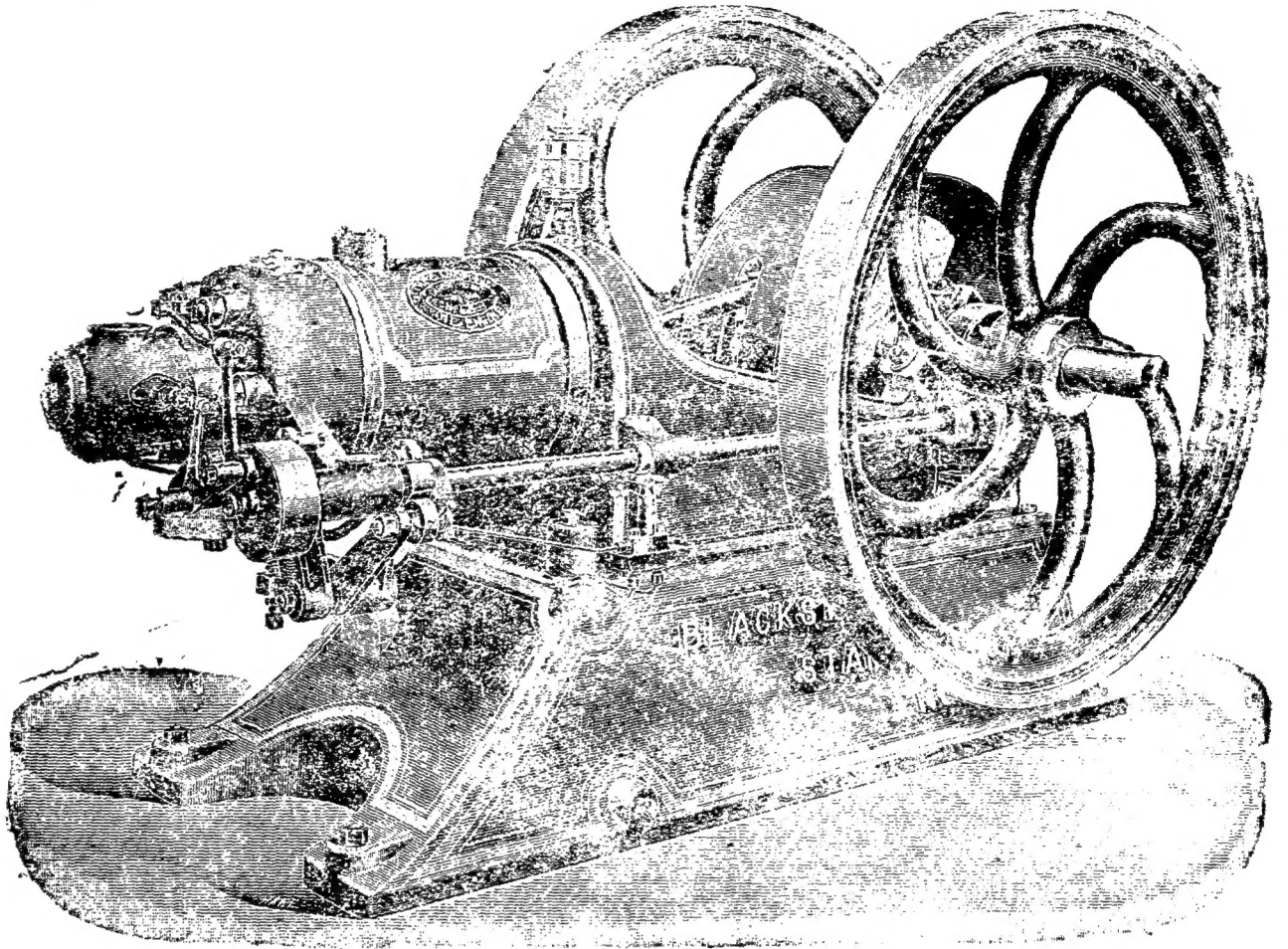
శరీరావస్థలకు ప్రసిద్ధి కెక్కినది. ఇతర వీధిద్రవ్యాలను కూడ కూడా అమృతాంజనమును వాడి తంత్రచూత్రమున నయమగును.

మొదల నుంచి 0-10-0 అనాదు.



మోహిని తైలము 0-12-0  
 తామర తైలము 0-6-0  
 తంత్రచూర్ణము 0-2-0

అమృతాంజనం డిపో,  
 చి, తంజుకెట్టి పేరి, మదరాసు



## బ్లాకు స్టోను ఆయిల్ ఇంజనులు.

విద్యుత్తులు, క్రూడు ఆయిల్ మున్నగు చమురులను మోగించి నదియెయ్యవచ్చు లేమోరు లేదు. ఈ రాజధానిలో అనేకమైన బ్లాకు స్టోను ఇంజనులు పనిచేయుచున్నవి. యివలనామరలగు మంచి తృప్తినిచ్చింది. పూర్తిమీద వివరములను తరలకును సేజీ చూచు ప్రాయము.

సోలు ఏజెంట్లు:

మార్షల్స్ నన్ను డి కో., (ఇండియా) లిమిటెడ్.

1896

ఇంజనీయర్లు

నెం. 9, సెకండులైను బీచ్, మద్రాసు.

చౌరాయి, తిలవాడి, లాహోరు, తంజావూరు

## ఆంధ్ర దినపత్రిక చందా.

12 మాసములకు 18-0-0  
 6 మాసములకు 9-0-0  
 3 మాసములకు 4-8-0  
 1 మాసములకు 1-8-0

## ఆంధ్ర వారపత్రిక చందా.

12 మాసములకు 3-0-0  
 "ఆంధ్రపత్రిక" పోస్టాఫీసు నెం 212 మదరాసు.

## వీర వైద్యునికి

హోరోటోనును (2140)

గురించి బాగుగా తెలియును. లెఖలేని వుడుములు, త్రిలు అబ్బగ్రతచే పోగొట్టుకొన గలమును శీఘ్రముననే పొందవచ్చును. తక్కువ డీలనివాడుడు.

ప్రతి మందులమాపులోను ఇది వెలకు దొరకును.

## వీర వైద్యునికి

త్రైపు సోజను అను దివ్యోషధము

అతిమూల్యములకు పేరుబోయిన వని తెలియును. ఇది మిక్కిలి శాస్త్రోక్తముగా తయారు చేయబడినందున ఈ వ్యాధిలలోకి మందిగుణము నిచ్చును, వీర వైద్యుని లెఖలే అగును.

అన్ని మందులమాపులో దొరకును

G. W. Carnrick Co., NEWYORK.

అమృతాంజనం డిపోవారి కౌషధాలయమునందు అమృతాంజనం, తామరతైలము, మోహినితైలము, తంత్రచూర్ణము మొదలగు ముఖ్యోషధములే గాక, ఇతరము లగు మందులు కూడ అనేకము లున్నవి కావలసినవారు కేటలాగును తెప్పించి చూడవచ్చును. కేటలాగునకు వాసినచో తక్షణం పంపెదము.

వాదిలనల్ని పోన్లు, (నిరాశపట్టుం జిల్లా.)



(2280)

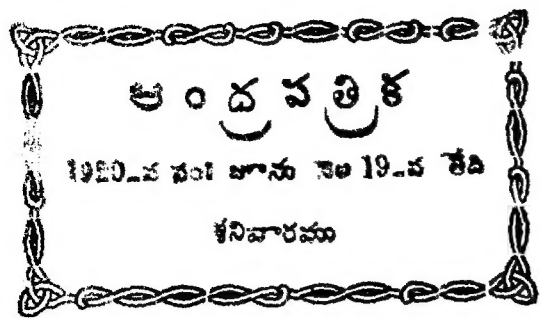
(711)

[illegible]

పాదమునకు, బాక ౩:— మైమునకాననభవ  
 మూడవశత్రువులగు మీన చురుకాచు నేనుగాను ఖయ్యర్గింప  
 కలవినదని చర్చ చేప్పివును, ఈవిధి విధమున ప్రత్యుత్తర  
 మిచ్చిరి: శత్రువు నేమిట ఖయ్యర్గింపకలవినదని చెప్పినారేగాని  
 ఏదోకొందరుతప్ప, మిగిలినవారెవ్వరను, వారిని కర్గించు  
 మార్గములను నూచింపరైరి. ఈ అవశ్యోగ సమయము కార్యని  
 ర్వాహమునను ను సరిగాకెలియదు. కానిట్టి వారి అభిప్రాయము  
 నరిగాకేలులేదు. దివాన్ జహురుకు క. ౩, పూరిన  
 శ్లోకమును ఉద్యోగమునకుఁ బ్రయోగింపకలవినదని చెప్పివును,  
 ఆచరణాయోగ్యమును మూచల నేతైన వాడు తమకట్టి తున  
 కను సరిగాతోచుట లేదని తెలిసిరి. ఉద్యోగములను నాన్వితము  
 కుండును ప్రస్తుత దాఖ్యోగమునందు బాధ్యులు కానేరక, శ్లో  
 కమున కాననభవోగాని, ఇతరవోలులగాని చెప్పియొకటకట్టి  
 మూడగా, ఇదికలకు ఏర్పాటులేదని ఉద్యోగములను ను  
 వారు ఆశ్చేషము చేయుచున్నటుల తెలియుచున్నది. ఆదిర్వా  
 టులు చేయుటకు చుండివును ఏక ఆశ్చేషించియుట తోక  
 ను. మార్పులకలిగివచ్చుట శ్లోకమునందు లేదు అభిప్రాయములను  
 మార్పుకొనియుండవచ్చును. అంతకు వారి అభిప్రాయములు  
 ఆదరణీయములే. మారినచరమనివర్తించును. మూ  
 పాఠముల ధర వాన్వితము మారకమునందు ధరకర్గించని ఆర్థ  
 కార్యకర్తగాను చెప్పింపబడినదియు, శత్రువులందరను ఏవిధముగా  
 అవతరన ఖయ్యలను కర్గింపవచ్చునానని అలోచించు  
 న్నారని నేను తెలుపుచున్నాను. కాకాని సంబంధించిన  
 అవతరము ఖయ్య కర్గింపకలవినది కోరుటకు మారుగా వా  
 న్వితమునందు సమ్యులు కోరుచున్నాడు. న్యాయకార్యనిర్వా  
 హకాఖును విధింపుదనికోరుచున్నాడు. ఇకట్టికే నాలుగు  
 శత్రువులతో విధించినాము. ఇంకను మిగిలిన భాగములతో  
 నూడ న కే విధముగా చేయబడును. గ్రామములతోగాని, ఇతరప్రదేశములతోగాని ఆద్యోగమునకు తగు  
 వనరులు నేర్పాటుచేయవలసినదని కోరుచున్నాడు. కర్వణో  
 అన్నిప్రదేశములతోను, ఒకేపా, అట్లు చేయటము కష్టమున  
 నేవు. దీదవానిసౌకర్యము కొలుకు భాగ్యవంతుల కష్టములను  
 పొడిచుటకుంద ముదకు దీదవానికే ఏర్పాటులు చేయవలసిన  
 దని శత్రువులు చెట్టివదలును నాయామూడమును అదయము.  
 న్యాయకాఖలో కొందర జడ్జీలను నిలుపుదుల చేయుటలో  
 గాని కోర్టును కర్గించుటలోగాని, వైద్యకాఖలో వైద్యుల  
 తీరముల కర్గింపవలసినదనిగాని ఎవరను కోరరని నానుభి  
 ప్తానియును.



[illegible]



ఆంధ్రదేశీయమహాసభ

నేటితంతివార్త యొక్కటియల వెలుపుచున్నది:

జిల్లాపరిషత్తువారు తమ అధ్యక్షులను నువ్వరింపజేసిరి. కలెక్టర్ జిల్లాపరిషత్తులకు మిగిలియున్న విశేషాధికారమున 12 ప్రాజెక్టులను జిల్లాపరిషత్తులకును 16 ప్రాజెక్టులను లభించెను. ఆగస్టు చివర వారమునగా, ఆంధ్రదేశీయమహాసభ నిర్యామిని ముందరిగా, ప్రత్యేక కాంగ్రెసు సభను జరుపుటకు ఆంధ్రులు వాగ్దానము చేసిరి.

ఆంధ్రదేశీయమహాసభ ఆంధ్రదేశీయమహాసభ జరుగుట నిశ్చయమయినది. రేపటిదినుము వెలవాడలో సమావేశమయ్యెడి ఆంధ్రకాంగ్రెసు సంఘమువారు గంభీరముండల వాసుల ప్రయత్నములకు సేయూర నొసగెదరని తలచెను. ప్రత్యేక సభాప్రాముఖ్యము గూర్చి కలమురులు ప్రాసించిరి. హిందూదేశీయత్రమునందు పండితకవి వ్రాసినది. హిందూదేశీయమునకు గమ్యస్థానము నిశ్చయమైనది. ప్రయోగ మారంభమయినది. త్రోవలో అడ్డంకులనేకములు గలవు. సాధారణముగ అడ్డంకులన్నియు సారంభదశయందే ఎదుర్కొనును. వానిని చాటుకొనినచో, ఆ పిచ్చులు రాచ బాట వచ్చును. విఘ్నముల నెదుర్కొని ధైర్యముతో ముందరికి వెళ్ళుటవలెగలిగివుండే, జాత్యేష్యత్వము జయిల్పడును. సానబెట్టినమాత్ర్యమువలె ఆ జాతి ప్రకాశించును. నిరూపమైన అంకితములు భాసమూస మగును. విఘ్నములను, మోక్షపుల యాభ్యున్నతికి భంగపరచుటకు మారుగ, ప్రోద్బలకర మగును. ప్రపంచచారిత్రము జూచిన ప్రతి జాతియు స్వార్థంత్ర్యకభము ద్రోకునపు డనేక యవాంతరముల చాటువలసి వచ్చినటులు గన్పట్టును. ఈ మారు కాంగ్రెసుసభ నిర్ణయించుకొని విషయములు సామాన్యములయినవిగావు. వీరిని అభిభావిత కాంగ్రెసుసభము నిర్ణయించుకొనబడినది. వ్యక్తులు తమంతట తాము నిర్ణయించెడి కార్యములకు విలువయిండదు.

భారతవర్షమున కంతకును అనేకమునంపకంక క్రి కాంగ్రెసుసభకు మాత్రమే గలదు. కాంగ్రెసు సభకుగల గౌరవము నిరంతరము ప్రతిష్ఠాపనలు గడించలేదు. కాంగ్రెసుసభ గూడుటకుముందు, అఖిలభారత కాంగ్రెసు సంఘము, ఆంగ్లదేశీయత్రమునాటి ప్రజలకోర్కెలను మరయొకమారు తెలిపియుండెను. హంటుసంఘనివేదికము, ఖలాఫాత సమస్య, సంస్కరణ శాసనవిషయములు, ఈ మూడు విషయములగూర్చి, ప్రజలలో జరిగిన అసంతృప్తి వ్యక్తపరచబడినది. ఇదియున్నయు ప్రత్యాపనముగ వర్తించుటవలెన సంతృప్తి. కార్యవహన మేమగునో, కాంగ్రెసుసభ గూడులో అనేక దేలివచ్చును. అంత్యవిర్ణయ మననుకూలముగ నుండునని, హిందూదేశీయము చేయదగిన కార్యములయొక్క కాంగ్రెసుసభ నిర్ణయించును. అట్టితరీ సహాయని రాకరణకర్త సవలంబించుటకన్న వేరముగ్గురు లేదని, మహాత్మాగాంధీగారు స్పష్టపరచిరి. ఆంధ్రదేశీయ సవలంబించవలయునో గూడ వారు నిరూపించిరి. లోకమాన్యతిలకుగారి వద్దతి

యిన సరణియ మని యభిప్రాయపడుచున్నను, వివరములగూర్చి వారికి కొంత యభిప్రాయభేదము గలదు. అనేకులుండచే, కాంగ్రెసుసభ ఎటుల నిర్ణయించిన తాముల సడచుటకు సంసిద్ధులగు నున్నటులు వెల్లడించుచున్నారు. ఇట్టి భావనల యందు గావించెడి ప్రత్యేక కాంగ్రెసుసభ, ఆంధ్రదేశీయమహాసభ ఆంధ్రుల కిత్యాప్రావధముగ నుండగలదు. సాంవత్సరిక సభలకన్న ప్రత్యేక సభలే ఎక్కువ ప్రాముఖ్యము జడయింప సహజము. దేవిడి జమీందారుగారి సభానిర్వహణమున కిటు వ్యయమును ముందగ భరించ సంకీర్తించుట, ప్రజాభియములకట్ల వారి యిత్యాప్రావధియమును వెల్లడించుచున్నది. కాంగ్రెసుసభ నిర్వహణమునకు ముఖ్యపరిమళు అట్టి సమస్య కరిష్కారమగుటచే, సభానిర్వహణము జయప్రదముగ జరుగ గలదని నిశ్చయించవచ్చును.

ప్రత్యేకసభలో రాష్ట్రవిభజన సమస్య విచారింపదగినటులు తెల్లమేయియిన, ఆంధ్రదేశీయమహాసభదశయందే అయ్యెడి నిర్ణయించ అవలసిన అగత్యములేదు. రాష్ట్రవిభజనమును ప్రవేశపెట్టుటకు మాత్రమే ఆంధ్రులు కాంగ్రెసుసభ వాగ్దానించుచున్నారను భావము ప్రజలుల లాభకరము గాదు. అట్టి తో, అవలోచిత మగు ప్రాతికూల్యముధికమై, తలవెట్టినకార్యమునకు భంగము కలుగవచ్చును. మే మిదివరకు తెలిపినటులు, కాంగ్రెసు సభలో ఆంధ్రులకలుకుటి విస్తరించవలెను. దేశీయభావనలను, ఆంధ్రులు క్షేత్ర వహించి యన్వారణభావ మల్లరకు తెలిచుట అవశ్యకము. ఆంధ్రదేశీయమహాసభ ప్రత్యేక కాంగ్రెసుసభ జరుగుటచే, దేశీయసమస్యగూర్చి ఆంధ్రదేశీయపాఠము బాగుగ వెల్లడియగుట కవకాశము గలుగను. ఆంధ్రుల దేశీయవాదాలవయ్య, ఆంధ్రుల వ్యక్తిత్వమును, మిగిలినవారలకు గోచరమగును. ఆంధ్రులు తమ యభిలాషల నిరంతరము ప్రపంచరూపముగ వెలువచ్చును. దేశీయ భావ్యభూమియను కారావయ్యెడి నిర్ణయము ఆంధ్రదేశీయ కాంగ్రెసుసభలో జరిగినపుడు, ఆంధ్రదేశీయ చిరప్రతిష్ఠను సంపాదించగలదు. భాషాప్రయుక్త విభాగసమస్యకు దేశీయవాదము అనేక లనుకూలురుగ నుండుటయే గాక, దీనిని రాజకీయవిధానమునందు ప్రధానాంశములలో నొకటిగ సంకీర్తించుటకు సంసిద్ధులైయున్నారు. మహాత్మాగాంధీ, కన్నదుల, హిందీ కవి, వంగదేశీయులు, విహారవాసులు, ఘూర్జులు, సింధుదేశీయులు మొదలగు వివిధ భాషాజను భాషావజుక్త విభజనమునకు నుముఖులై యున్నారు. సాంవత్సరిక కాంగ్రెసుసభ జిల్లాపరిషత్తులనుండి జరిగిన నాగపురమునందు జరిగినను, భాషావజుక్త విభజనతీర్మానమును కాంగ్రెసు సభఎటుల వెల్లవచ్చును. తిలకి, గాంధీ, మోక్షపరావు మొదలగు దేశీయములు రాష్ట్రవిభాగ తీర్మానమునకు ప్రోద్బల మొసకమాను. ఆంధ్రు లెప్పుడు మిగిలిన ప్రజలతో చేతుల గలిపి, తమ మహోదయము సులభముగ నీడేర్చుకొనవచ్చును. జిల్లాపరిషత్తువారు హిందీరాష్ట్రమును, నాగపురము వారు మహారాష్ట్రుల రాష్ట్రమును కోరుచుండుటచే, రాష్ట్రవిభజనకు వారు కుతూహలముగ నుండు రనుటకు సందియములేదు. కాంగ్రెసుసభ సమావేశమున జరుగునపుడు తమిళులు విరోధప్రయత్నములు చేయును రనుకొనినను, మూరరాష్ట్రములందు వారి మాటలు వెల్లవేవు. అందుచే, రాష్ట్రవిభాగతీర్మానము కొరకై ప్రత్యేక కాంగ్రెసు సభ ఆంధ్రదేశీయలో జరుగ గూడదను నాజ్ఞ కలు సలువజాలదు.

ఆంధ్రు లీ తరుణమున గంభీరముండల వాసుల సత్ప్రయత్నములకు వ్యాధియూర్వకముగ నోడ్చుదుట భర్తయు, భారముంతయు వారిపై నలిపి యుండుట, భావ్యము గాదు. ఆంధ్రదేశీయంతయు, సభానిర్వహణభారము తనదిగ భావించి చాటువడవలయును. ఆంధ్రదేశీయమహాసభ క్రింద కాంగ్రెసుసభ మిగుల జయప్రదముగ జరుగుట యావశ్యకము. అన్ని భాగములకుండి యును కనిధులగు దేశీయవాదులు నిచ్చేసేదను. తిలకి, గాంధీ, లలితరావు, మూలవాడ, చాను, చక్రవర్తి, హలు, బిసెంటు, మొదలగు వారి తోగాక, మహాత్మాగాంధీ ప్రముఖుల నేతలు సభకు తప్పక విచ్చేయుదురు. అట్టి వారికి గౌరవాతిథ్య మొసగు భాగ్య ముండ్రదేశీయమహాసభ లభించినందులకు, తమ భర్తయు సాంధ్రులు జయప్రదముగ నిర్వహించుట యావశ్యకము. లేని యెడల వీరు సగుజాట్లకు లోనగుదురు. రేపటిదినుము జరిగెడి ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రీయసంఘసభలో, ఆంధ్రు లీ భారమును సక్రమముగ నిర్వహించుటకు వలయు సాధనముల గూర్చి తప్పక యోచించుకోవలెను.

కార్మిక సమస్య

ప్రముఖభిషింకియావత్రిక ఇటుల ప్రాయముచున్నది:

“మౌడెండు మాసములనుండియు ప్రజలు చున్న కార్మిక కలవరమునకు కారణ మెవ్వయో కనుగొనుటకు, ఉపసంఘము నొకరాని నేర్చుకు చుటకు ముద్రాను నాణ్యసంఘమువారును పరిశ్రమల యజమానులును నిశ్చయించిరి. ఇందు మూలమున ఏ రేమి విశేషములకు కనుగొన దలచిరో తెలియదు. పరిశ్రమలకు భంగము కలిగించి యజమానుల నిష్పాదల సార్వేముటకు గూఢమగుకుట యొకటి గలదని కనుగొనదలచుచో, ఆకాభంగము గలుగక తప్పదు. ముద్రానుగోవి నని వారల చిక్కులలో బ్రహ్మాదవిషము మేదియు లేదు. బాకాయి మొరలకు సార్వభౌమికనగరములలో ప్రజలకు యిచ్చునలే, ముద్రానుగోవును గలవు. హెచ్చుధరలను, కనివారలకు జీవనము జరుగకుండుటచే, తమ బాగువు తగ్గించుకొన నెంచుటయు, ఇట్టి కారణములే సమ్యక్ములకు మూలము. సమ్యక్ములవారిలో కొందరికి విజయము, చేపూరకనే మిగిలిన కనివారలకు గూడ ఈ మార్గము సవలంబించ నెంచుట సహజము. ముద్రాను సంఘమువారి విచారణఫలితముగ, నీ విషయమును మాత్రమే కనుగొనవచ్చును. ఇందువలన ఒక్కలాభము మాత్రము గలుగగలదు. సార్వభౌమిక పరిస్థితుల గూర్చి వీరి కనే నూతనవిషయములు గోచరించును. ఈ సంఘము శాశ్వతముగ నిలిచి యుండుచో, తగవుల కరిష్కారమున కిది యువ యోగపడగలదు.”

సభలభావ

తిరునెల్వేలిలో జరిగెడి సంఘసంస్కరణసభా కార్యదర్శి చిత్రముగ నొక లేఖను ప్రచురించుచున్నాడు. ఆరవములో తమభావములను తెలుప జాలమని తలచునాటి, ఆంగ్లభాషలో మాటలాడుటకు స్వాతంత్ర్య మొసకబుననెను, నిర్ణీతముగు భాషలోనే మాటలాడమని కట్టుబట్టి ఉపన్యాసముల కడ్డుపెట్టుటకు సభ్యులకు ఏల లేదనియు, కార్యదర్శిగారిలేని వివరముచున్నది. సభలలో దేశీయవాదము మాటలాడవలయు సని, ప్రజల తీవ్రవల కట్టుదల గనుబటులు, కార్యదర్శి పాపకట్టి, ముందుగనే జాగ్రత్తపడుట నుండదని ఈ విషయముగ



[illegible]

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అందుకు, జూను 18.—5వండు ప్రాచీనములటి గారు  
 కమిషన్ గా నియమించబడిరి. విశ్వకర్మయముల మంత్రి  
 పూజాగారు తానీడుమంత్రి రాణిగారు శంకారముండ్రి  
 రాణిమారు, కాజికాశీపుండ్రి లక్ష్మీల నెలిగారు.

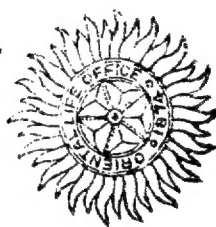


తెప్పరిదినుభక్తులును నిర్మించినవయు చెప్పిరి. సామాన్యమును కాదాది దానికి రులలేని పేరయినది (భక్తులొక్కొక్కరిని విభాదమున కయందగుటే వాటి క్రింది కలహముకలగించుచుండును. నిజమునకు ఒక సామాన్యముయొక్క యోగ్యును, దానిసాధాగ్యమునకు, అయాతేత్ర ప్రకరణయొక్క స్వయంకరపాలనా సామ్యమునై వాధానపక కుండు నిజము, దానిబొప్పకర్మమునకు అతేత్ర ప్రకరణముదాదానియు చెప్పిరి. మరియు అస్త్రేలియాదాది కమకు సమానులదే కమకుమున నుండి గావున తామును వారికి నోద్వందల నని చెప్పుయ తుక వ్యాధి నమను మగించిరి.

సామంతములను నేమనగా ధేదరేమనబడుచుండి నిజియ  
య్యును. వారమునకు రెండు సార్లు కలవలసియు  
చేతములను పొచ్చించువలయును. వారు గోరవయ్యును కా  
గనకునివారందఱును దానికి నమ్మకంపడరు. చురుకువైన గో  
రవను గోరవనీయన్న నెలదినములయిన వెనుక గోరవయ  
నను దివ్యములలో క్షత్రియుల చాల జాగ్రత్తగా ప్రవర్తిం  
చున్నారు. గవర్నరు పెంటువారిని క్రిమియనునాడ తమ  
కోప మధికముగ నున్నదని వారు గ్రహించి. వారు మర  
నమ్మకము నిక్కంచెదరే వారిసందఱు నెదిరించి పకాభ  
యల చేయవచ్చును. రెండు పనివారి వాయవ్యవలె వారు  
నూడ తమ కర్మలలో వెక్కిరించి తమ తిర్యగము క్రి  
యము నడచుకొనవచ్చురని గ్రహించవచ్చును

సామ్రాజ్యముయొక్క ఉత్పాదనము.  
అంశం, చాక్ 16:—నేటికినను వామన కలెస్స  
హిసంగి వందు సమయమునందు యువరాజుగారు త  
సామ్రాజ్యములో సమగ్రము మీద పనిచేయువానిని చాల  
మించి. మరియు సంధిశక్తియు అంగీకరింపబడినప్పటినుండి  
తాను తనములో సంచారము చేయుచున్నాననియు, సం  
రము చేసికొనిది తన సామ్రాజ్యప్రజలతోను, ఉద్యోగ  
తోను కలిసిమెలసి భాషించుటకును నిరసించుటకును తనకు  
స్వాతంత్ర్యమున్నదో చక్కగా గ్రహించగలిగిననియు చెప్పి  
తమకు మార్పుచేసే అర్హుడనను ప్రభువునును ఉత్తేజం  
వారు బ్రిటిషు ప్రజల యనియు అందుకు తాను వారిని చా  
క్రొజ్జులనియు బ్రిటిషుశక్తిపై క్రమము పెంచుచుననలు ద  
సాధ్యమను వావాది అతేమనుకు కత్తిరింపగలేనిది వా  
ముగ గడిచిన దినముల కీర్తిని ఎత్తుబిడిని మరల ననియు  
చెప్పిరి బ్రిటిషు వారి ఆర్థికశక్తియె యాధ్యములో వారికి జ  
ము గలగలేనన దనియు, సంధికాలమున చేయబడిన వ్యా

ఈ సమాధి దిక్ ఆమోహమునకు గురికాదు అర్హుల  
 కు దొక పాద మోటును క్రమశిక్షణాపాత స్థాపించెద రనియు,  
 అర్హుల పాత్రత్యుల వీరికి అంగీకరించెద రనియు చెప్పి  
 బ్రాహ్మణ కుటుంబములకు చెల్లించుచున్నది.



ఓరియంటల్  
గవర్న

మెంటు సెక్యూరిటీ  
లైఫ్ అస్సురన్సు కంపెనీ, లిమిటెడ్.

1874 సం. ప్రా.పితము.

హేమాద్ధీను, బొంబాయి.

మా నేజరు:— ఆర్. పాటర్ సన్ జువ్.

పట్నము రూ. 5,15,00,00 వ్రాసే యున్నది.  
1919-వ సంవత్సరము నందు

వరుంబడి ,, 84,98,305  
ఇక్కడ జరుగుచున్న అపహ్లా

రెన్నల మొత్తము                  ,, 24,63,20,000  
మునుపటికంటే ఇక్కడ చాలింది

దాగుకు బాస్తగా చెల్లించిన  
మొత్తము                      ,, 8,50,00,000

ఈ కంటేనే తరపున వినిచేయుటకు ఏకాంతము  
కావలయును. వారు అనుభవ శాఖయగు నుండ  
వలయును. ధరావతు చెల్లించవలయును.

ధరఖాస్తు ఫారములకు యీ శ్రీంశి విలాసమునకు వాయుడు. 677

Apply to:—  
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Oriental Assurance Building,  
Post Box No. 8, Madras.

# Indian Telegrams.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA

## New Opportunities. For the Families of the Soldiers

SIMLA, June 18.

Permissions are notified in fees leviable under article 11 and 12 A of the first schedule of the Court fees Act on the property of any person subject to military law either under the Army Act or under the Indian Army Act 1911, who is killed or dies of wounds inflicted or of accident occurring or disease contracted within three years before death while on active service in the present war, namely (a) where the amount or value of the property, in respect of which the grant of probate or letters of administration is made or which is specified in the certificate under the Succession Certificate Act 1889 or in the certificate under the Bombay Regulation No. 8 of 1827, does not exceed Rs. 50,000, to remit the whole of the fees leviable in respect of that property; (b) where the said amount or value exceeds Rs. 50,000, to remit the whole of the said fees in respect of the first Rs. 50,000, and (c) where any property passes more than once in consequence of such deaths, to remit in the case of the second and subsequent successions the whole of the said fees irrespective of the value or amount of such property.

## India Office Administration.

SIMLA, June 18.

It is notified that with reference to the provisions of Section 30, Government of India Act 1919, His Majesty's Government have decided to make a contribution of £130,500 per annum, with effect from the current financial year, towards the cost of the administration of the India Office. This amount is made up as follows:—(1) Salary of the Secretary of State and Parliamentary Under Secretary £6,500. (2) Estimated cost of the portion of the India Office establishment, which is employed on administrative and political, as distinct from agency functions, £130,000.

(2) A contribution of £40,000 per annum on account of the cost of the India Office has hitherto been made in pursuance of the recommendations of the Welby Commission, so that the additional contributions which will be paid in consequence of the passing of the Government of India Act, 1919, is £90,500. The amount shown against item (1) has been adopted on the recommendation of a committee appointed by His Majesty's Government to assess the cost of the India Office establishment, employed respectively on agency and non-agency functions, and it will be in force for 1920-21 and the following four years, at the end of which period steps will be taken to reassess the contribution on the information then available.

(3) As a result of this settlement, the annual debate on Indian affairs in the House of Commons will take place, not as hitherto on the presentation of the East India accounts, but on the occasion when the Civil Service estimates, in which the contribution towards the cost of the India Office is included, are brought up for consideration in the Committee of supply.

## Indian Army Pensions Details.

SIMLA, June 18.

A Press Communique says:—The sanction of the Secretary of State to the revised rates of pension for officers of the Indian Army has now been received and orders, on the subject are under issue. The following are the details:—Retired pay or pension for officers of the Indian Army will in future be based upon the principal laid down in Army Order No. 324 of 1919 with the addition of an Indian element of pension. Briefly the pension will consist of 3 elements.

(a) Service Element:—Giving a pension of £150 a year after 15 years service with an increment of £15 a year for each completed year over 15. No retiring pension will be admissible to an officer of the Indian Army until he has completed 18 years service.

(b) Rank Element:—Rank from which retired-Major, Lt. Col., Colonel, Major General, Lt. General, General after completing 1 year's service in the ranks £120, £150, £290, £440, £490, £740. After completing each additional years service £12, £30, £50, £50, £50, £50.

Maximum Rank Element:—£120, £240, £390, £540, £600, £840. The retired pay of an officer retiring with less than one complete years service in the rank from which he retires will be assessed as though he had retired from the rank below.

(c) Indian Element:—£50 a year on the completion of 15 years service. This will be increased by £12-10-0 per annum for each year of service up to the end of the 24th year and then by £15 a year to the 29th year. The maximum being £260 for this element. The maximum rate of retired pay for Lieutenant Colonels will be £800 a year. For Colonels the Indian Element will be £100. The minimum pension will be £800 and the maximum pension £900 a year. As regards general officers there will be no Indian element but they are to have a minimum pension equal to the maximum of the low rank, and will be eligible on promotion to each rank for the full service element required for maximum pension in that rank. The maximum pension of general officers of the Indian Army will be the same as in the British service. These maximum rates are as follows:—Major General £1200 a year. Lieutenant General £1200 a year. General £1400 a year. Unemployed service will not count as service for pension after the issue of the final orders promulgating the revised rates of pension. Temporary rank held in the Great War followed by permanent promotion to the rank will count as service in the rank towards retired pay. If the officer receives subsequent promotion to lower rank it will count as service in that rank. An additional pension of £200 or £100 will be given to military officers who have held high civil appointments. The classification of appointments of this nature leviable by military officers is now under the consideration of the Government.

The following rates of pension for the Indian Medical Service have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State:—After 17 years service £400, after 18 years service £430, after 19 years service £500, after 21 years service £540 after 22 years service £581, after 23 years service £620 after 24 years service £660, after 25 years service £700, after 26 years service £750, after 27 years service £800, £7800. It is thus the maximum pension for a Lieutenant Colonel of the Indian Medical Service. In addition to the above the extra pensions now allowed for administrative service will be admissible. The revised rates will be applicable to those who retired on or after the 1st April 1920.

BENGAL

## Murder of Col. Tufnell. Govt. of Bengal's Communique.

CALCUTTA, June 18.

In connection with the murder of Col. Tufnell in the Punjab Mail, the Government of Bengal have issued a long Communique setting forth the result of the police enquiries so far. After stating at length the circumstances in which the crime was perpetrated, the Communique states:—The Colonel, who was travelling alone must have been struck by his assassin through the window on the off side of the carriage, before he was aware of his presence, and rendered unconscious. The culprit then got into the Colonel's compartment through the window. After the assailant had entered the compartment it would seem that Col. Tufnell partially or wholly recovered consciousness and a struggle took place, during which the Colonel received minor injuries on his arms in warding off the blows. The culprit appears to have overpowered the Colonel, and after throwing him on the floor or upon one of the berths, again delivered a heavy blow upon the head, causing a severe fracture of the skull. The murderer then appears to have attempted to open the "attaché" case by force but apparently finding it unlocked opened it by slipping back the catches. From this "attaché" case, notes valued at about Rs. 300, one gold watch and chain and one silver wrist watch appear to have been stolen. An attempt also appears to have been made to force open the helmet box and the lock of the same is missing and cannot be found. But nothing appears to have been stolen from this box.

The cabinet supervisor stated that as the Punjab Mail was passing the signal cabin on the night of the 16th, he noticed two men dressed in European clothes and in the first class compartment struggling with one another between the two berths. His statement is corroborated by the two switchmen who were at that time in the cabin. If this statement is to be believed, it appears that the murderer boarded the train while still in the station or immediately after the carriage had left the platform, as the distance between the end of the platform and the signal cabin is only 1000 feet.

From all accounts Col. Tufnell was very well liked by everyone who knew him, and there appears to be no possibility of any one bearing a serious grudge against him. The object of the assault therefore appears to have been robbery alone, and as far as the enquiry has progressed no political motive can be ascribed to his assault.

## Motor Collusion. At Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, June 18.

At about 7.30 p.m. last Sunday evening Mr. Wilson an Engineer of West Gopalchuck Colliery, was motoring back from Dhanbad with his wife and child. It was raining at the time. The level crossing gates being open, the car had nearly got through when two pilot engines going from Dhanbad to Kusundab crashed into the car. One of the engine buffers went through the door of the motor, the other through mudguard and cow catcher lifted the car and carried it for about 75 yards along the line before the engine driver pulled up. The motor car was reduced to matchwood and the native driver killed outright as also a dog. Mr. Wilson has had his back scraped to the bone. Mrs. Wilson received a bad cut on her head and sprained her ankle joint. Her little girl is badly bruised in her arms and had her leg jammed between the flange of the buffer and the door of the car. All were badly shaken. Mr. Wilson was thrown out of his seat but clung on to the steering wheel. Mrs. Wilson's head was where her husband had been seated and the little girl was on the back seat unconscious. The driver had his skull smashed and the dog was cut to pieces.

## Indian Industrial Exhibition.

CALCUTTA, June 18.

His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in India has been advised by the department of overseas Trade in London that the exhibition of the British Institute of Industrial Art, which is being held at Knightsbridge, London, will remain open till the 10th September, will compromise exhibits of textiles, wall papers, furniture, pottery, glass and metal work, as well as exhibits of building and other crafts. Overseas buyers will be afforded every possible assistance in getting into touch with the exhibitors if they desire to do so.

BOMBAY

## Tata's Iron Works. RUMOURS OF STRIKE. Labour Unions Attitude.

JAMSHEDPUR June 16.

Rumours of an impending strike have been current here for some time past. Mr. J. E. Scott, Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum and Mr. Butterfield, Superintendent of Police paid a visit to this town apparently with a view to study the situation and left yesterday. A deputation of the misrepresentatives of labour wanted to proceed to Bombay to meet the directors and to discuss the situation with a view to a final settlement satisfactory to both parties. The Labour Association has since been informed that a committee of Directors will visit Jamshedpur at the end of this month to meet the labour representatives to announce what further concessions they propose to make.

## Council Election. Deccan Manifesto.

POONA, June 18.

The "Servant of India" of the 17th instant publishes the manifesto of the Deccan Liberal party, which was adopted at its meeting on the 5th and 6th instant. It attaches very great importance to the elevation of the masses and places in the forefront of its programme social legislation with a

view to allowing intercaste marriages giving women property and other rights on a footing of equality with men and assuring the same status to men of all castes and creeds, irrespective of birth. The party will use its influence to get women admitted to the franchise on the same terms as men. It will try to introduce the principal of open competition in the method of filling up the public services, while at the same time making safeguards for the proper representation of the various communities and classes in the grades below the highest.

## Indian Reforms.

BOMBAY, June 18.

The Scindhia Steamship Company's "Loyalty" sailed yesterday afternoon, with a full complement of passengers mostly Indians. Among the passengers were Mr. Prithwis Chandra Roy who has been deputed by the Bengal Zamindars to further urge their claims for more representation in the reformed councils and a party of Sikhs who intend urging the Sikh claims for increased representation before the Joint Committee.

PUNJAB

## N. W. Railway Strike Again. Official Statement.

LAHORE, June 18.

A well informed correspondent wires:—The suggestions of strikers that the terms of settlement had been infringed by Railway administration is incorrect. The fact is that men now dismissed for the second time refused to carry out the terms of settlement after most patient hearing by the authorities and sympathetic argument lasting some hours.

In addition to the 16,600 employees of N. W. Railway who went on strike yesterday at Lahore, another 1200 men left work to-day and joined the strikers. The men who struck work to-day are the following:—300 from the gas factory, 400 from the loco running shed and 500 from the clearing staff.

The following official statement has been issued by the Agent, N. W. Railway, Lahore, regarding the second dismissal of seven men of the carriage shops which has resulted in a further strike on the railway:—Six of the seven men returned to work on the conclusion of the strike with the remaining of carriage and wagon workshop employees on the 10th June. Friday was a shop holiday and Saturday only a half day on which also the workshop staff received their dues for the work done in April. Therefore no steps were taken till the morning of Monday June 14th to arrange for necessary strengthening of the gangs employed on the wagon light repair line. But as these light repairs were in arrears before the strike started it is obvious that arrears were necessarily more serious by the 10th of June seeing that little had been done in the meantime. Therefore on Monday morning orders were given that these six men should carry out the order and proceed to work on wagon light repair lines. My notice issued on the 9th of May stated that the order of dismissal against these seven men would be cancelled and that these men would be reappointed under their original designation if they returned and obeyed orders to work on wagon light repair line. Sir George Barnes in a Government Communique issued on the 13th May referred to the announcement just quoted but made no comment or alteration in it. On these six men refusing the new order to work on the wagon light repair line, the matter was referred to Carriage and Wagon Superintendent who gave orders that this work was very urgent and a good deal of strengthening of gangs there would in any case be required. The seven men would in any case be insufficient and orders should be given for nine other men to be sent at once. This was done and those 9 men went without demur. On the following morning an attempt was made to explain to these six men that there was nothing unreasonable in the order and there was nothing derogatory to them in obeying it. The men were first interviewed by the foreman, then by the General Foreman and later by the Works Manager who were all unsuccessful in trying to persuade them men to do what they were told. In the afternoon the Works Manager took them to the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent for an interview and the Carriage Wagon Superintendent spent 2½ hours first in trying to ascertain from the men what their objection was to carrying out the order and then in showing them that they need not fear anything under the arrangements he was making. It appears that their objection to carrying out the order was that the Mistry in charge of that particular work is a strict man who insists on his men working to the best of their ability. They also stated that the same Mistry was accustomed to making the men under him work at his house in the evening after the shop hours. But this objection was shown to be of no account in the case of these 7 men as they live in the city whereas the Mistry lives near Bhagwanpura and he could not therefore bring them all the way from the city in the evening. In view of the fear that the Mistry in question would be too harsh with them the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent agreed that they should work directly under the orders of Indian chagman and would therefore not come under orders of the Mistry at all Ram Chand, the Senior Mistry in vacuum brake shop said that he did not think how they could have any objection to complying with the orders. Moreover they were told that their numbers would not be removed from their usual place among the numbers of other men in the Vacuum brake shop; this being an assurance to them, that they were not being transferred permanently from the vacuum brake shop but would return there after a fortnight on the light repair line and that they would be replaced by other men later. The men were sent away to think over this discussion and 6 out of 7 returned to work on Wednesday morning the 16th. They were then told to go to the light repair line but finally and definitely refused. They were consequently dismissed. The seventh man turned to work on the morning of the 17th and was interviewed by the Works Supervisor but this man was also dismissed for definitely refusing to work in the light wagon repair line.

ANDHRA

## Special Congress. Andhra's Invitation Accepted. Sessions in August, At Berhampore.

LUCKNOW, June 18.

Jubbulpore having withdrawn between Calcutta and Berhampore, the latter gets 16 and Calcutta 12 votes. The Andhras have undertaken to hold the Special Congress during the last week of August or earlier if necessary.



## MYSORE

## Mysore Legislative Council.

## Yesterday's Session.

BANGALORE, June 18.

Mr. P. G. D'Souza Secretary to the Government with Department of Education, agriculture and Industries and economic conference replying to the non-official remarks in the Mysore Legislative Council in the course of an exhaustive speech alluded to the work of co-operative movement in the state. With regard to two serious defalcations that had occurred in Kolar Gold Fields he said that in one of these the offender had been convicted and the other case was under investigation. It was essential for the success of co-operative movement that it should as far as possible be self supporting and should not in any way be dependent upon the Government. The societies themselves should see that they were managed on the best business lines and should prevent these irregularities. They had made a new departure in the state by organising a special staff for the audit of societies. A separate inspector had been appointed for the purpose in each district, but such audit should not in any way weaken the sense of responsibility of each society to maintain its accounts in a proper condition.

Mr. D'Souza referring to the work of industries and commerce Department stated—There seems to be a feeling that its work so far has not become sufficiently useful to the people. The Department is intended in the first place to advise and assist the people in starting industries, in the second place, as private enterprise is backward, to carry on a few experimental industries and lastly to collect and publish information relating to industrial matters. As regards the first, though the department may not be able to put its finger on any specially large industries, yet the fact that during the past five years we have introduced the use of machinery on a large scale in several small industries is no small achievement. There may be a few failures. I need not enter into the causes in this connection. But the fact that the system of Takkavi advances for industrial purposes in force here has received the unqualified approval of the Indian Industries Commission shows that we are going on the right lines though it may be necessary to a certain extent to revise our method in the light of the experience gained.

As regards the economic conference Mr. D'Souza in the course of his remarks stated there was a tendency to accuse the conference of a desire to appropriate credit for the improvements made in the development department. The conference being an advisory body should not be expected to show any direct results but it succeeds in helping the people to direct their attention on most important measures of improvements to be adopted, to work out details and turn the departmental activities into new and useful channels its efforts have not been in vain. Without going into details he thought he could confidentially claim credit for the conference and its agencies for work of that kind. Mr. D'Souza added that under the pressure of war advanced nations have been starting organisations similar to ours to deal with problems concerning the material and moral development of the people. There is no need therefore for us to justify the existence of these organisations.

At the Mysore Legislative Council, Mr. Mir Humza Hussein, third member of the Council, replying to non-official plea for retrenchment, said:—As consequence of the pessimistic views adopted member after member has advocated a vigorous policy of retrenchment but barring a few members none has indicated the lines upon which retrenchment has to proceed. We cannot expect from such of the non-official members as have had no practical experience of administration any practical scheme though some suggestions have been made by them upon the subject. I expected when the Dewan Bahadur K. P. Putanna Chetty recommended retrenchment of over-grown and superfluous establishments that he would give a well considered practical scheme for the removal of these over growths and excrescences, but he has confessed not only his inability in this respect but that of the finance committee as well. The present Government is not I think responsible for these superfluous and over-grown establishments. Mr. Putanna Chetty must have had in his mind some of the new departments created during the preceding administration from his speeches both in this assembly and elsewhere, I am led to believe that he did not disapprove of them at the time. He seems to have on account of the altered conditions changed his opinions which are nevertheless entitled to our respectful consideration. I may state here for the information of the members that from the date the Financial Secretary struck a note of warning on account of the rise in the exchange value of Rupees and consequent decline of our sterling revenue. Members of the Government have been actively considering the question of retrenchment and have tried to curtail all avoidable items of expenditure. So far as the departments in my charge are concerned the members have advocated not retrenchment but a large increase in expenditure. They want a scheme of separation of judicial from executive functions, which is now in force in four districts, to be introduced into the whole state. They want expansion of medical aid in rural areas and the sanitary improvement of villages which cannot be undertaken except at enormous cost. We cannot so far as these departments are concerned adopt the policy advocated by the members, viz., to apply the shears at the top in order to improve the condition of poorer subordinates. No one will advocate I believe, in judicial department retrenchment of salaries of Judges or abolition of some of the courts or in medical and sanitary departments, reductions of pay of medical and sanitary officers.

## Prince of Wales.

## Probable Stay in Mysore.

BANGALORE, June 18.

It is understood that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales will make only a very short stay in the Mysore State during his visit. It will not last for more than four days in the state including two days stay in the capital at Mysore.

## Bangalore's Welcome.

At a meeting of the Station Municipality it was resolved to obtain permission to present an address to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales during His Royal Highness's visit to Bangalore and to spend Rs. 2,000 for the purpose.

## All-India Weather.

SIMLA, June 18.

The monsoon has revived in the Peninsula and extended to the north Madras coast and Orissa. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Malabar, North Madras coast; local in Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Konkan, and south Hyderabad. A few falls also occurred, in Upper Burma, Gujarat, Central Provinces, Bombay, Deccan, Mysore and Southeast Madras. Chief amounts are:—Port Blair 14, inches, Tavoy 3, Moulmein 2, Kyaukpau 14, Lashio 1, Cherrapunji 3, Darjeeling 14, Sambalpur 4, Patna 4, Sauror 1, Jagdalpur, Bijapur, and Gulbarga 4, Mercara 1 Mangalore 14, Calicut 3, Cochin 2, Nellore 2, and Masulipatam 1.

Forecast:—Increases in Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras Deccan.

The rainfall of the Bombay monsoon has been controlled by the storm in Gujarat, which prevented the wet currents from penetrating into the Central parts of the country and concentrated the rainfall in Gujarat and Rajputana, these areas accordingly receiving six and two inches respectively.

Disturbances of the winter type have again given rain in the extreme north one inch falling in the North West Frontier Province and half an inch in the South West Punjab.

The Bay monsoon broke in Bengal on the 14 about the usual date, but so far has been weaker than usual except in Assam and Lower Burma.

## WORLD'S NEWS.

(Reuter's Agency.)

## Labour Crisis.

## The Industrial Position.

## Strikes and Rumours of Strikes.

LONDON, June 11.

The warnings uttered some time ago that we were at the beginning of another serious wave of demands have already been in part fulfilled. Some workers have obtained increases; the gas workers are threatening to strike for more pay for less work the guilders, who received an increase last month have just demanded another; the miners are preparing for more strikes, and direct actionists are again in evidence.

Nevertheless there are some cheering signs that British commonsense is not yet dead. This is especially the case regarding direct action. That policy was badly defeated in the Trade Union Congress last September, but its advocates were in a position to make their voices heard again, and no one doubted they would do so. The fact that the miners' delegates yesterday called for a special congress to consider direct action on the question of munitions for Ireland and Poland therefore counts for nothing. On the other hand must be put the significant actions by both other members of the Alliance.

Labour's Triple Alliance executive council of Transport Workers has published a protest against the issue by the "Hands of Russia" Committee of an appeal to trade unionists not to handle munitions for Poland. Some trade union officials signed this in their individual capacities, and the transport executive denounces such appeals as calculated to undermine trade union discipline. It is understood that local branches have been warned not to allow outsiders opportunities of influencing members. The railway men's union although it interviewed the Prime Minister on the question of the refusal of its Irish members to handle munitions, took no action in their support; and although it forbade the handling of munitions for Poland, it soon withdrew the order for the interesting reason that "a large section of our members are not giving effect to our decision."

The "Railway Review" the railwaymen's official organ, complains of the way every group of workers involved in the dispute now seem to think it the duty of the railwaymen to bear their troubles. In view of these facts there is no reason to suppose that the strikers for political purposes or even sympathetic strikes are more in favour with the general body of workers than they were last September. It is possible that the rank and file of the miners may have equally pleasant evidences of their lack of sympathy with the extremists in store for us. The desire of some of their leaders to bring up-nationalisation in a different form by demanding the whole profits of the industry is exactly on a par with a revival of direct action.

It is quite likely that South Wales will separate from the National Federation. It may press the demand recently made by one branch for an increase of 2 weekly, but the miners as a whole will not back this. In postponing for a month the formulation of any further demands the delegates are moving cautiously, knowing that the Government and the public feeling are both hardening against them. If they call a strike they are not unlikely to be opposed and beaten. It is even possible that like the railwaymen's leaders they may find that "a large section of our members are not giving effect to our decision."—"Pioneer."

## Gas Strike in Melbourne.

LONDON, June 17.

MELBOURNE.—The Gas strike continues. Many Companies announce that ample Volunteer Labour is available. The Position is steadily improving. Thousands who were indirectly thrown idle, are now resuming.

## Strike Ended

LONDON, June 16.

MELBOURNE.—The Council granting the electricians an increase of three shillings and sixpence daily, the strike has now ended.

## Obituary.

LONDON, June 16.

The death of Lt. Col. John Lancaster, formerly Chief Medical Officer, Elore, is announced.

LONDON, June 17.

The Death of Major-General Richard Wace is announced.

Punjab in Parliament.  
Mr. Jagat Narayan Position.

LONDON, June 16.

Replying in the House of Commons to Sir Frederick Hall, Mr. Montagu stated that Pandit Jagat Narayan offered in 1918 to publicly withdraw his speech of 1917, in which he accused Sir M. O'Dwyer of imprisoning thousands of people without trial, but in view of the lapse of time the Provincial Governments concerned thought this unnecessary. He was appointed to the Hunter Committee by the Indian Government in close consultation with Mr. Montagu and the Lieut. Governor of the United Provinces. Every effort was made to get impartial Indian representatives on the Committee, and the fact that a highly distinguished member of the United Provinces Legislative Council had made a mistake, which he had offered to withdraw, did not prove that he was a partial member of the inquiry. Neither the Indian Government nor Mr. Montagu was aware of this case when Pandit Narayan was appointed, though it would not have affected Mr. Montagu's judgment in the matter. He did not know whether the Punjab Government was asked for its opinion with regard to the qualifications of Pandit Narayan to serve on the Committee, but the question of this unfortunate speech was brought to the notice of the Indian Government after Pandit Narayan's appointment by the Government of the Punjab, which stated that it did not wish to object to his appointment on that ground.

## Genl. Dyer's Defence.

## Its Publication Asked For.

LONDON, June 16.

Genl. Surtees asked that Genl. Dyer's defence before the Army Council should be published prior to the Amritsar discussion in the House of Commons. Sir A. Williamson, Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office, replied that he could not anticipate the course that would be followed. Replying to a further question by Genl. Surtees, Sir A. Williamson said he did not know whether the War Office had furnished Genl. Dyer with assistance in preparing his defence.

## Discussion in the Lords.

## Lord Curzon's Statement.

LONDON, June 17.

Replying to Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords, Lord Curzon said that he understood that General Dyer was making a statement which the Army Council would consider. The Council's decision was likely to be reached at the end of the next week and he would arrange for the house to discuss the question after the Council had considered it.

## Genl. Sir J. Cowans.

LONDON, June 16.

Replying in the House of Commons to Comdr. Kenworthy, Mr. Churchill stated that he had no official information regarding the object of General Sir J. Cowans' visit to Mesopotamia. No charges were borne by Government funds. Mr. Malone asked whether the War Office had given permission for Genl. Cowans' departure from England. Mr. Churchill said that Genl. Cowans had retired from the office of Quarter-Master-General which he had long held with great distinction, and was therefore perfectly entitled to take any lawful course which might seem open to him.

## The Bagdad Railway.

LONDON, June 15.

In the House of Commons, replying to General Surtees, with regard to the Bagdad Railway, Mr. Harmsworth pointed out that the German peace treaty provided for dealing with German interests in public utility undertakings in enemy countries, including Turkey, and the Turkish peace treaty would contain certain clauses dealing with the rights of shareholders in the Turkish Railway Companies, but until peace with Turkey was finally concluded it would not be possible to make a full statement on the matter or to say anything with regard to the future of the Bagdad Railway.

## Indian Officers Invalid Pensions.

LONDON, June 16.

Replying to Mr. Rupert Gwynne, Mr. Montagu stated that he was awaiting the issue of a Royal Warrant governing similar cases of retirement, under British rules, before he finally decided on the rates of invalid pensions for Indian army officers. He would consider the suggestion of Mr. Gwynne that twelve years service in the Indian army should be reckoned as equivalent to fifteen years in the British army.

## Indian Defence Force.

## Mr. Montagu's Ideas.

LONDON, June 16.

In reply to Col. Yate Mr. Montagu stated that the Indian Government had been authorised to frame proposals for a Voluntary Auxiliary Force. He hoped the new force would be equal in strength to the existing force. He was determined to have a satisfactory Indian Defence Force, and to try to secure it on a voluntary basis rather than by conscription. Col. Yate asked:—If the Voluntary force does not reach the present strength, will Mr. Montagu bring in an Auxiliary Forces Bill? Mr. Montagu suggested waiting to see what could be done by voluntary means.

## The Telafar Incident.

LONDON, June 16.

Col. the Hon. Aubrey Herbert asked whether incidents similar to that at Telafar were likely to constantly occur in Mesopotamia until our policy had been decided and stated, Mr. Churchill thought they were likely to occur very frequently in different parts of the enormous area we were endeavouring to pacify.

## India's Gold Import.

LONDON, June 16.

Replying to Mr. Swan, Mr. Montagu stated that he shared the desire of the Indian Government to see the removal of the restrictions on the import of gold into India as soon as possible.

## British Tennis.

LONDON, June 16.

Shimidzu has reached the last night in the Singles in the London Lawn Tennis Championship at the Queen's Club.



## British Empire. Lord Milner's Speech. On International Questions. Duty of the Dominions.

LONDON, June 17.

In the House of Lords, to-day, Lord Charnwood drew attention to the necessity for devising the machinery to ensure the continuous consultation between the different parts of the Empire as regards important imperial and the international questions. Lord Milner, replying emphasised that there was certainly no occasion for any nervousness that the proposals would be made in this country that the different Governments of the Empire could be brought into the new subjection. He said that the time was long past when such an impression could reasonably be entertained by even the most nervous dominion statesmen or citizens. There was now the common ground and we gladly accepted the position that there was no kind of authority in practice. Whatever there might be in the cry of the constitution that the Parliaments of people of United Kingdom claimed and longer to exercise over. The Parliaments of peoples of Dominions we frankly accepted them as the partner nations, with the equal status though by the common consent we might hold position of the leadership as the head of the family. It was supremely important for the Empire and the world that the self-governing dominions in the United Kingdom should continue to pursue a common policy in all the great questions of the international affairs. It was supremely important as Mr. Watt (Australia) had recently said that in the councils of the world Empire could speak within single voice, but it that was to be accomplished under the present constitutional conditions it would only be because the self-governing nations were agreed upon a particular policy. There was no power in the constitution to impose will of the majority upon a dissentient; if they did not agree, the common action was impossible. Fortunately in the great test of the experience of recent times namely the test of our war policy, we all continuously agreed both about policy as the whole and every important chapter. He admitted that it would be too sanguine to presume that we could always count upon being equally fortunate. We must recognise that the circumstance might arise even in the great international crisis in which the action of the Empire would be paralysed or greatly weakened owing to the lack of agreement between all dominions and consequently either nothing would be done or much less effective action would be taken by some portions of the Empire than would be otherwise the case. That would be a disaster but it was only likely to occur if we lost during peacetime close touch one with another which we established during war.

Lord Milner did not believe that, on any very great world question, the different views would be taken by the different parts of the Empire, so long as they remained in the intimate touch with one another and were able to consult beforehand before the crisis arose. He headed possibility of clash because action had been taken, for instance, by one member of the family, or because some policy pursued perhaps by our Foreign Office over a number of years, of which the Dominions were not aware, involved us in the critical position when we should not find ourselves supported by others of the family, simply because they did not know enough of previous circumstances leading to the crisis. He agreed that it was of a vital importance to maintain continuous knowledge on the part of such self-governing Dominions of a policy which any one was pursuing and chiefly which the United Kingdom was pursuing as regards the foreign policy.

Dealing with existing methods of consultation, Lord Milner said, that the Imperial Conference was gathering of greatest influence, and its resolutions had considerable effect upon the conduct of the affairs in different countries represented and good deal of most useful work in pulling the Empire together, had been result of these occasional meetings. We should regard Conference as a regular permanent organ of our Empire constitution, because it had permanent secretary to pursue various questions, to collect material for future conferences, and by communicating with the various Governments to see that the resolutions of the Conference were carried out. Although it was a very valuable instrument, Conference was very far, owing to the long intervals between the Conferences, from ensuring that the strength of the Empire was continuously brought to bear upon the direction of affairs of the world in away in which the powers of any unified Government could be exercised. He pointed out that there was no Ambassador anywhere representing the Empire in same sense as he represented the United Kingdom. Therefore a question arose as to whether we should not devise means of making influence of the Empire as a whole, as distinct from that of the United Kingdom, continuously effective in the councils of the world. This was temporarily achieved in the war time and the peace negotiations through the Imperial War Cabinet and the British Empire Delegation and it brought a whole force of the Empire to bear daily upon the course of the world events. The Imperial War Cabinet was as complete an executive of the whole Empire as could possibly be conceived, but it was bound to fall into abeyance at the end of war if only because the Premiers of the Dominions could not continue here. It was still that very important it would be possible, if not continuously, at any rate occasionally, to establish an instrument of Government not only able to discuss the Imperial affairs but able to take action representing the whole Empire. He was absolutely convinced that something more was necessary than we had got in the constitution of the Empire if splendid harmony existing in war time was not to be furthered away in peace time and if we were not to separate from one another by going the different roads even without knowing it.

## Society of Tropical Medicine. Royal Recognition.

LONDON, June 17.

The King has conferred the prefix Royal on the Society of the Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

## Viscount Sidmouth. Erroneous Report of Death.

LONDON, June 16.

On June 1st, Reuter announced the death of Viscount Sidmouth, but now learns that the report was incorrect. His Lordship is in England and quite well.

## Court of Justice. International Commission's Proposal.

LONDON, June 17.

HAGUE.—The conference of the International Commission of the Jurisconsults for the establishment of an international court of justice opened here yesterday. Herr Van Karsenedek, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, emphasised that the peaceful means of settling the international disputes was occupying the attention of most enlightened statesmen. Recent events had, he said, been unable to arrest the progressive march of the ideas and the League of Nations had taken up the thread long abandoned.

## Imperial Preference.

LONDON, June 17.

The "Times" learns from Kingston Jamaica, that the legislature has extended preference to the cotton goods of the whole Empire.

## Purchase of Silver.

LONDON, June 17.

The "Times" learns from New York that it is reported that the Treasury will modify the regulations for mints purchase of silver under the Pittman Act to permit buying of the mixed silver. Silver reduced in the United States from the foreign ores will be bought at the market price and the American silver at a dollar an ounce.

## Montague Silver Report.

LONDON, June 17.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says:—We have received a cable stating that the Director of the United States Mint has instructed the Assay Officer to accept such portion of silver in tendered metal as is of the United States origin though mixed with silver produced in refining, provided that such silver has been delivered by the United States mines to the refineries since January 1st. Nevertheless, there are two good reasons why the silver sold under the Pittman Act should not be purchased at a dollar an ounce. In the first place, if a dollar limit were removed silver could be acquired at twenty-five percent or more under a dollar and second as balance of trade with China as against United States, any fall in the price of silver must reduce cost of the commodities from Far East to Americans.

## Maharani of Cooch Behar. Arrival in London.

LONDON, June 17.

The Dowager Maharani of Cooch Behar has arrived in London.

## Cabinet Crisis. In Berlin.

LONDON, June 17.

BERLIN.—Mr. F. Trimborn was unsuccessful informing the Ministry, and Doctor Mayer, Charge D'Affaires in Paris, was then invited to form the Cabinet but he has also declined.

## Food Supply For Germany.

LONDON, June 17.

BERLIN.—According to the "Vossische Zeitung" Britain has agreed to deliver 9500 tons of wheat to Germany in return for cash, further offer to supply more wheat has been made conditional upon Germany purchasing Australian mutton and bacon for cash.

## New Punishment. In Budapest.

LONDON, June 17.

BUDAPEST.—The Minister of Justice has introduced into the National Assembly, a bill providing the corporal punishment for the male profaneers, the maximum being 25 strokes with a birch.

## Persian Situation. Interview with Foreign Minister.

LONDON, June 17.

Mr. Krassin to-day called on Mr. Firouz, the Persian Foreign Minister, with whom he had a lengthy interview.

## Flame again in Glentaner.

LONDON, June 17.

The smouldering patches of the forest of Glentaner fanned by the breeze to-day, again sprung into a flame spreading over the front seven miles in length.

## New Primate of Ireland.

LONDON, June 17.

Mr. D'Arcy the Archbishop of Dublin has been elected the Archbishop of Armagh and the Primate of all Ireland.

## Economic Council. Consults Mr. Krassin on Trade Policy.

LONDON, June 17.

The Permanent Committee of the Supreme Economic Council to-day met Mr. Krassin to discuss the preliminaries to the opening of the trade negotiations.

## Mr. Keeling Released. Arrival at Reval.

LONDON, June 17.

Mr. Keeling, the British Trade Unionist, who went to Russia in July 1919 and who was arrested in Moscow on a charge of crossing the Estonian frontier without the permission of the Soviet State has now been released and has arrived at Reval.

## Army Recruiting.

LONDON, June 16.

• Replying in the House of Commons to Capt. Coote, Sir A. Williamson said that the supply of recruits for the regular army was still adequate.

## Prince in N. S. Wales. Sydney's Hearty Welcome. An Imposing Scene.

LONDON, June 16.

SYDNEY.—The "Renown", with the Prince of Wales on board, arrived off the Heads this morning, escorted by Australian destroyers alongside and aeroplanes overhead. There was an imposing scene as she entered the harbour in a sea-line composed of masses of wharves of every description. All points of vantage were occupied by crowds, cheering and waving flags.

## Four Miles of Decorations.

LONDON, June 16.

SYDNEY.—The city has been preparing for weeks to out do the reception which Melbourne accorded the Prince of Wales, and scenes of warm-hearted welcome were witnessed to-day. All the distinguished personages, including the Governor-General, the Prime Minister, the State Premier, Judges, Admirals, Generals and Senators greeted the Royal Guest. The Prince inspected the Digger Guards of Honour and proceeded through four miles of decorated streets, thronged with cheering crowds. The Prince halted to greet a company of incapacitated soldiers, and at Admiralty House shook hands with ten winners of the Victoria Cross.

## Prince's Speech at Banquet. "The Spirit of Empire."

LONDON, June 16.

At the Commonwealth banquet to-day, the Prince paid a glowing tribute to the Overseas people of the Empire. He said he had been travelling in the Empire since peace was signed, and the more he travelled the more he realised what a privilege it was to see and live with the Empire's men at the war front. He said it was the British subjects on active service who gave him his first real initiation into the spirit of Empire. He owed them much for that alone. He would never forget the splendid impression they conveyed of the force and unity which made the British Commonwealth of Nations such a living and invincible power. British determination, which won the war, had every where been handed down by the pioneer ancestors, who, by sheer grit, vision, and judgment had built up the British institutions in the time of peace. The Prince paid a tribute to the wisdom of the great statesmen and the ability of the great commanders who had served the Empire, but recognised that the fact remained that the life of the Empire, its character and destiny had been made and always would be made by the peoples of the Empire, who conducted their own affairs. He concluded by saying that he was convinced that as Australia stood by the Empire, so would the Empire stand by Australia for all time.

## Railway Wages Increased.

LONDON, June 16.

The Cabinet has decided to grant the increase in railway-men's wages recommended by the National Wages Board.

## Transport Ministry's Statement.

LONDON, June 16.

Announcing the Cabinet's decision to grant an increase in the railwaymen's wage, recommended by the National Wages Board, the Ministry of Transport points out that the proposed increases are not justified by the increased cost of living, as the purchasing power of the present wages already exceeds the purchasing power of the men's wages before the war. They can only be defended on the ground of a desire for an improved status. The concession will inevitably necessitate a heavy increase in the railway charges, which are now approaching a point where any further increase will not bring an increased revenue, as it would reduce traffic. The Cabinet has accordingly decided that the present settlement should not be disturbed for such a period as will enable industry and commerce to regain the stability so essential to the community, except for alterations in consequence of the changes in the cost of living. Moreover, should an increase in charges fail to produce the necessary revenue, the higher scale could only be maintained by the hearty co-operation of the men with the management, with a view to effecting substantial economies in working.

## General Wrangel Advancing.

LONDON, June 16.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—General Wrangel is continuing his successful advance. He has hitherto captured a large amount of war material and a great quantity of grain.

## At Cambridge.

LONDON, June 17.

The List of Wranglers at Cambridge includes the name of Mr. B. D. Puri of Lahore who was educated at the Punjab University.

## IMPERIAL PHOSPHATE PURCHASE. Second Reading of Bill. Passed by House of Commons.

LONDON, June 16.

In the House of Commons, the second reading of the Bill to confirm the agreement between the Imperial, Australian and New Zealand Governments to purchase for three and a half millions sterling the rights of the Pacific Phosphate Company to the phosphate deposits in the island of Nauru, and Ocean Island in the South Pacific, which have been handed over to Britain under the mandate, was agreed to by 217 votes to 77. The minority comprised Labour Members, Independent Liberals and some Unionists. An attempt to commit the bill to a committee of the whole house, thereby delaying its progress, was defeated by 218 votes to 57.

## International Labour Conference. India's Representatives.

LONDON, June 16.

GENOA.—India's representatives to the International Labour Conference are Mr. L. J. Kershaw and Captain Davies, Government delegates. Mr. A. Cameron the ship owners delegate and Ammazello the seamen's delegate, having as advisers Messrs. J. Mackenzie, Captain C. S. Penny, Bhika Ahmed and Habibulla Ellambeer.



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